Cara menggunakan multitester analog pdf

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January 30, 2020 How 2 comments work #space ads# Multimeter is a tool that can measure the unit value of an electrical appliance. This tool we can need when we're repairing an electronic item to find which electronic components aren't working. In addition, this tool is a mandatory tool for those of you who are in the field of electronics. In everyday life we do not escape from electronic equipment. Almost all the equipment needed by humans today is electronic goods that need a power source. With many of our needs for electronic goods, of course multi meter is an item that sunnah is in one of our home appliances. At a fairly affordable price, you can buy it almost all over the electronics stores in your city. The multi meters on the market vary greatly depending on the price offered. For simple and cheap multimeters can usually only measure 3 categories namely Ampre, Voltage (voltage) and Ohm (resistance). As for multimeters with more expensive prices can usually measure more than 3 categories above. In general, multimeters in the market can measure various types of units such as: Voltage (Electric Voltage V) Current (Electric Current A) Resistance (Ohm Resistance) Frequency (frequency current ac Hertz) Capacitance (Capitansi Farad) Inductance (Henry Inductance) Diode RationIng Transistor Measurement Well for those of you who want to know how to use multimeter in measuring electronic equipment components, you can directly listen to the article I posted below. Before you can take measurements on electronic equipment components, you must first know the parts and functions of the multimeter itself. Here are some important parts of the multimeter you need to know before you can operate it. Display (Screen Pointer size on multimeter) Probe (connecting / connector on multimeter) Switch (serves to choose the type of unit size to be measured) Here are the steps how to use multimeter to bebearapa unit of measure in search. Set the switch position to DCV Select the switch scale according to the voltage to be measured. If the estimated voltage measured is not more than 10 volts then set the switch to 12 volts. Set the switch to a scale larger than the estimated voltage measured. This is to avoid damage to the multimeter. Then connect the probe to the DC voltage source terminal you want to measure. For probes that are red on positive terminals (+) while for probes that are black for negative terminals (-). remember not to be upside down Then look at the size of the DC voltage in the multimeter display. Set the switch position to ACV Select switch according to the voltage to be measured. If the estimated voltage measured is approximately no more than 220 volts then set the switch to 300 volts. Set the switch to a scale larger than the estimated voltage measured. This is to avoid damage to the multimeter. Then connect the probe to the AC voltage source terminal you want to measure. For AC voltage there is no Polarity (+) and (-) so you can freely launch the probe anywhere. Then take a look at the amount of AC voltage in the multimeter display. Set the switch position to DCA Select the switch scale according to the Current to be measured. If the estimated current measured is approximately no more than 100mA then set the switch to 300 mA. Set the switch to a scale larger than the estimated current measured. This is to avoid damage to the multimeter. To measure this electric current is a bit different. You have to decide first the power supply line with the load. Then Connect the red Probe to the positive voltage output (+) while the black Probe to the other disconnected load path (+). for more details you can listen to the image below. Then look at the size of the Ampere Current in the multimeter display. Set the switch position to ohm Select the switch scale according to the magnitude of the obstacles to be measured. For analog multimeters there is usually an X which means times. Then connect the probe to the source of the obstacle. For this does not work polarity so you can freely put anywhere. Then look at the size of the Obstacles in the multimeter display. For analog multimeters it is necessary to be insaned to the scale set earlier in step no 2. Use a multimeter to make sure the entire power supply is off. If the capacitor is used for air conditioning current then use air conditioning measurement on multiple meters. Whereas if the capacitor is used for DC current then use DC measurement. For more accurate results as much as possible capacitors are removed from the circuit circuit circuit. Set the switch position to the emblem Then connect the probe to the capacitor terminal. For this there is no polarity (+) and (-) so you are free to connect anywhere. then look at the size of the capacitance value in the multimeter display. Set the switch position to Hz Then attach the black probe to the COM channel on the multimeter. After that attach the red warrant probe to the channel Then connect the probe to the ac current power source that you want to measure the frequency. Connect the black probe first followed by a red probe. When the meter has finished, unplug it with the reverse command. Remove the red probe first followed by a black probe. And take a look at the frequencies listed on the multimeter display. Email ThisBlogThis! Share to TwitterShare to FacebookShare to Pinterest or hobbi in the field of electricity, will certainly not escape from the measuring instrument called multitester. Multi tester or also called multi meter is a tool used to measure various things related to electricity. Multi Tester From its name, Multi Tester, means the tool has a variety of measurement functions, among others: Multi tester Function To measure the size of ac voltage (AC Volt meter) To measure the size of dc voltage (DC Volt meter) To measure the size of dc electric current (DC Ampere meter) To measure the value of prisoners or Resistance (Ohm meter) Based from the Display of measurement results on the Multi tester , usually divided into two types, namely: Multi tester Analog Multi tester Digital Multi tester Analog is a Multi tester that displays the measurement results with the instructions of the needle moving according to the results measured. Multi tester Digital is a more modern multi tester, because the measurement results will be displayed directly on the screen in digital form or numbers. Tips Choosing the Multitester you need to be able to use a digital Multitester is not difficult when compared to using an analog Multitester. Measurements using The Digital Multitester, simply direct the selector according to the desired type of measurement, then we can take measurements. And the measurement results will appear in the form of digital numbers that correspond to the measured value. Example. At the moment we want to measure the electrical voltage in the house, using Multi Tester Digital. The measurement steps are: Rotate the selector at the AC Voltage measurement position (ACV~) Then point the red Test Probe and the black Test Probe to the power source. For measurement of ac electrical voltage does not require Polarity or Negative and positive position does not need to be adjusted. Then we can see directly the measurement results in the form of digital numbers on the digital multitester screen. However, it is different if we take measurements using an Analog Multitester (needle). The Analog multi tester has a wide selection of selector positions, and has multiple measurement scales. Read also: How to measure capacitors with analog Multitester How do I use an analog Multitester (needle) to measure electricity? Multitester-Analog Multi analog tester. How to use Multi tester Analog (Needle) How to Measure with Multitester A. Measure AC electrical voltage with Analog Multitester. Rotate selector at ACV position~ Select a large voltage measurement scale that corresponds to the size of the electrical voltage to be measured. How do we know the amount of electrical voltage to be measured, whereas we haven't measured it yet? If we do not yet know how much electrical voltage will be measured, we can set the selector at the position of the voltage measurement scale First. Point both Test Probes at the power voltage source to be measured. Then look at the numbers that the measurement needle shows. The result of electrical voltage measurement is the number indicated by the needle multiplied by the result of the measurement scale share with the maximum designation scale on the screen. For example, if we want to measure the amount of electrical voltage in the house, then first position the selector on the ACV~ measurement scale, and with the maximum measurement scale. If in the analog multitester used there are several scales of ac electrical voltage measurement, namely, 750, 250, 50, 10. Then we can choose the position of ACV~ 750. ACV~ 750 position means that multi tester can measure maximum voltage of 750 Volt AC. And to see the measurement results on the multitester, the scale of the pointer on the screen we use is 0 – 250 (V.A). After that, we can take measurements by directing both test probes to the power source to be measured. If the measuring needle moves and shows the position of the number 70, then the electrical voltage we measure the result is 210 Volts. How could it be 210 Volts? Since the measurement scale we choose is ACV~ 750, while the maximum designation scale on the screen is 250 VAC, then the measurement result must be multiplied by (750/250 = 3), I.e. 70 x 3 = 210 VAC. Or if the measurement results feel less accurate, we can repeat the measurement by changing the selector's position at the vac measurement scale position~ 250. Then redirect both test probes to the power source. The measuring needle will move and show the number 210 on the Multitester screen. Because the selector scale we choose is VAC~250, and the scale of the on-screen designation result is 0–250 (V.A). Then the measurement results are multiplied by the measurement scale divided by the pointing scale. 210 x (250/250) = 210 VAC. We can use the measurement scale at vac position~ 250, if indeed the voltage to be measured the value is below 250 VAC. Therefore, it is recommended to select the measurement selector on the largest measurement scale when making the measurement, and then if it feels the result is less accurate, it can change the selector at a smaller scale position. The formula for measuring electrical voltage using an analog Multitester, is: The number indicated by the measuring needle x (Measuring scale : on-screen designation scale) B. Measuring resistance value with Multi Analog tester. How to use multi analog tester to measure prisoner value or resistance (Ohm)? How to know the results of resistance measurement (Ohm) is different from knowing the results of electrical voltage measurement. To find out the results of measuring resistance values using analog multitetsers, the way is simpler, namely: The number shown by the x needle with the measurement scale. Pinpointing numbers to measure prisoner value, we use the scale of the designation the screen that has the Ω (Ohm). The scale of prisoner designation/resistance has a thickscale, i.e. from the largest value (Infinity) to the lowest value is Zero. Example. If we want to measure the size of a resistor's prisoner, then first rotate and point the position of the measurement selector on the Ω (Ohm) measurement scale. There are several scale options namely, x1, x10, x100, x 1k, x100k. To facilitate measurement, we can first adjust the position of the selector on the lowest scale which is x1. If the measurement needle moves only slightly, and is not yet legible, then we can change the selector on a higher scale, i.e. on an x10 scale. If you think the measurement results are not accurate, then we can change on a higher scale, which is x100. If the measuring needle shows the number 50 on the designation scale on the screen, then the measurement of the prisoner resistor's value is 50 x 100 = 5000 Ohm or 5k. If we want an even more accurate result, we can try to measure it by changing the selector's position on the x1k scale, then the needle pointing result will shift at the number 5. If the pointing needle is exactly 5, then the measurement result is 5 x 1k = 5k Ohm. But if we look at what measurement needles are at the position of numbers 5 and 6, then the more accurate measurement result is 5.5 x 1k = 5.5k or 5500 ohm. C. Measuring DC electric current with Analog Multi tester How do I measure DC electric current using Analog Multi tester? Multi analog testers can usually be used to measure large DC electric currents. How to use multi analog tester to measure electric current is different from measuring voltage or resistance. To measure the current value of a DC with an analog multi tester, an electrical circuit must be disconnected, and connected to both multi tester probes. The multi tester became the connecting of the disconnected electrical circuit. In addition, for DC electricity, requires Polarity. then we have to adjust the red probe test position for the positive cable and the black probe test for the negative cable on the electrical circuit to be measured. (The current measuring scheme can be seen above) The amount of DC electric current that can be measured using an analog Multi tester is usually only for electric current with a small value. Dc electric current measurement scale (DCA) which is usually found in multi tester analog, among others, 0.25A, 25mA, 2.5mA, 0.5mA. The designation scale used to determine the designation of the measuring needle is a scale of 0-250. The result of measuring the Current value is the result of the pointing of the measuring needle multiplied by the result of the measurement scale with the Scale of the designation on the screen. The formula for measuring electric current using an analog Multitester, is: The number shown by the measuring needle x (Measuring scale : on-screen designation scale) This formula is the same as the measuring formula Electric. Example. If we want to measure the size of the electric current flowing on a DC power grid using a Multi Tester Analog, then we have to set the selector to the DCA position. The DC current measurement scale we choose first is the highest scale, which is 0.25A. Then use both test probes as circuit connectors. Test The red probe on the positive cable, and the black probe test on the negative cable. See the numbers indicated by the measuring needle. If the measuring needle shows the number 200, then the result of the dc electric current measurement, is: 200 x (0.25 : 250) = 0.2 Ampere. The maximum DC electric current that can be measured with a multi tester analog is relatively small, and this is only for DC electricity, Do not use to measure ac electric current. Important: Before measuring ac electrical voltage, first make sure the selector is in the ACV~ position, and use a measurement scale higher than the voltage to be measured. To measure dc or DCV electrical voltage, polarity is required, make sure the red probe test for the cable is positive, and test the black probe for negative cables. To measure the electric current, the test probe is used as a connecting of the electrical circuit to be measured. A measurement procedure error will cause damage to the multi tester measuring instrument. Here's a quick explanation of how to use a multi analog tester for different types of electrical measurements. Good luck! 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